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YOU WATCH OUR WINDOWS

## DEATH RELIEVES MEXICAN BOY FROM TERRIBLE AGONY FROM HYDROPHOBIA

(Continued From Page One.)

called to say a final prayer and the heartbroken old father began what he knew would be the death watch for his little son. Just at midnight with his tongue swollen and black, his body twisted with the rigors of the awful pain and his bright, intelligent face care-lined, the little fellow's agony ended and for the first time since Wednesday, he rested.

**The Boy's Home.**  
 The Tarango home is a little frame house in the rear of 1016 East Missouri, and is reached by going through a rear gate which opens onto Franklin street opposite the G. H. railroad yards. One room is the kitchen and the larger one opening off of it is the bedroom, where a large bed and a cot furnish sleeping accommodations for the Tarango family. It was on the little bed, a spring cot with a sheet and pillow over it, that the sufferer lay. Scarcely 12, and small for his age, the boy's cotton nightgown failed to cover the emaciated little chest and throat which was pale gripped until the poor little chap constantly shrieked and threw himself almost out of bed. Pallid in the reflection of the smoking oil lamp and with his bright boy face beamed with pain, the lad suffered through his last night on earth.

But once did he quiet himself and that was when the round faced father from the Sacred Heart church called. Drawn as if he was suffering as acutely as his little nino, the old father sat last night as he had sat for two nights and two long days keeping the vigil by the side of his boy's bed. Not once would he leave the little sufferer even to eat and he would not permit any of the sympathetic neighbors to relieve him of his bedside watch.

Time after time the lad tried to drink, always with the same result. Ignorant of the real cause, the neighbors secured straws from the nearby beer saloon and placed a napkin over the water glass thinking if they could prevent the boy from seeing the water in the glass it would be possible for him to drink it. But the irritation of the muscles choked him with a gasp and, although he succeeded in getting a mouthful of water, he could not swallow it. "I can't drink," he said in the English that he had learned at the American school. "I can't drink. It hurts too bad."

**The negro Victim.**  
 Sitting, Thursday night, in the rear end of a wagon which had been left in front of her house on South Broadway, was the owner of the puppy. She had been bitten the same day the Tarango boy received the wound which was causing him such intense suffering and she knew that the puppy was the cause of his death. She was a negro woman, a negress, who lived near the Tarango home but lately moved into a small house on lower Broadway between Fourth and Fifth. The woman said she had given the dog to the boy and that he had killed him. Before doing this she said that Alberto proposed giving it some oil in an effort to cure it and it was while attempting to force the oil down the throat of the puppy that he received the bite on his thumb.

The negro woman was also bitten by the puppy the same day, she says, although she has developed none of the symptoms of the dread disease and says she is as well as ever. When told of the boy's sufferings she did not appear frightened. When advised to go at once to the doctors for the prevention, she said she would think about it, her manner indicating that that was as much as she expected to do. She said she had been given the puppy, which was a small brown animal, only three months old, by Mrs. Nora Smith, living at 414 South Virginia street. She said the puppy had been sick for two or three days, due, she thought, to having eaten too much meat. The animal would run around in a circle and seemed to be suffering pain. The day the boy and herself were bitten, the puppy was acting drowsy and she said she told the boys to take it away and kill it. This they refused to do, she claims, but the Tarango boy thought he could save its life by giving it a dose of medicine.

Dr. Burleson Staten, who is familiar with the symptoms of hydrophobia, having had the case of the son of C. W. Blakey, who died with the disease sev-

## The Horrors Of Hydrophobia

Its Characteristics, by Which It May Be Recognized In Animals; Its Prevention In People Bitten; and Its Suppression In Animals Liable To Develop Rabies.

[Following is the substance of a paper read recently at the El Paso County Medical society by Dr. Burleson Staten and published at the request of the society.]

A case of hydrophobia which has recently occurred in this city has especially stirred the community into indignation at the laxness of the dog laws and the lack of enforcement of the laws that we have. The case was that of a little boy nine years of age, named Blakey of 406 Arizona street. He was an only child, and few people would contend that had all the dogs in El Paso been killed to save this child it would have been unjustifiable.

On March 19 his mother brought him to my office to have me dress and sew up a dog bite on his upper lip. It was a clean cut wound, as though made with a razor, 1 1/2 inch long, near the angle of his mouth. The skin and muscles were all laid open down to the mucous lining of the mouth. It had bled freely, as shown by his clothing and handkerchiefs. No idea was entertained that the dog which had bitten him was "mad." I dressed the wound more to prevent "septic infection" than hydrophobia, using bichloride 1 to 100, pure hydrogen, and per manganate of potash in strong solution successively. Then closed the wound with skin clips and it healed promptly by first intention. This was the only bite the child had received.

**How Wound Was Received.**  
 He and his mother stated that he had been playing in the street with several boys and his own young bulldog when the Mexican trashman passed with his little spotted dog following the wagon. This dog and the bulldog began playing, but the Blakey dog was too rough so the other commenced fighting and the bulldog to choke him, when Warren pulled his dog off. Then the Mexican dog, in attacking his dog, bit Warren on the lip. The bulldog and the boys with rocks attacked the Mexican dog, which ran off howling with his tail between his legs in a perfectly natural way. There was no froth in his mouth, no fits, nor any unusual action on the part of the dog.

He later stated that he had seen the little spotted dog a week later following the same trash wagon past his home, but this must have been a different dog. The Mexican trashman, however, was said to have gone mad, but this puppy unfortunately was killed by a veterinarian so that the diagnosis could not be confirmed. The patient I rushed off at once to the Pasteur Institute and he has escaped hydrophobia. The Blakey bulldog is not known to have been bitten and is well and alive, though kept chained in comfortable quarters under observation.

**The 28th Day.**  
 On April 17, at 5 p. m., which was exactly the twenty-eighth day after being bitten, Warren Blakey called on me. He had rather high fever and was nauseated though apparently unusually well and hilarious previously. His mother gave him a dose of oil the next morning and kept him lying in bed. He was on a back porch on a cot in the wind as his fever continued high. He ate little, but drank much water until in the night of the day after he became ill. He was so nervous and frequently talking deep breaths. He had not slept for two nights and the second night he talked incessantly at times with the wisdom of a grown man, thereby showing cerebral excitation. He complained of being very thirsty, yet when offered drink or food would become very excited and angry. He would make the effort to swallow he seemed choking because of the spasms of the throat muscles of deglutition. Following this would come an attack of extreme dyspnea, during which he would jump up and toss his arms into the air or claw at his throat in his struggles for breath. Then he would become more quiet and lie in the bed. This intermittent was partly exaggerated by the fact that he suspected that his parents feared hydrophobia because he could not drink.

**There had been no pain at the site of the bite nor any prodromal symptoms noticed; however, his extra enthusiasm when in play was the initial symptom. When I saw him the child was very irritable and complained of his mother talking too loudly and his other senses were very acute. Also he became suspicious of me after I attempted to give him an hypodermic of oil. The puppy became almost violent when I would return to the room. There was some huskiness of voice and the fauces were red and congested. Every effort at inspection of the throat produced violent gagging and vomiting. But it should be noted here that this child had always been subject to tonsillitis and in the throat that was experienced was great difficulty in examining his throat and also that he had always been a very nervous child, so that there was a clear possibility of hysteria and excitement, or nervousness, or even hydrophobia, as this dread of the disease is called.**

**The Second Stage.**  
 With the beginning of the second stage of the disease, called the stage of excitement (though the preliminary stage also showed much excitement in this case), the saliva became profuse and frothy from the intermittent strictures by the throat muscles and was quite tenacious so that he experienced difficulty in ridding his mouth of it even by incessant spitting in every direction. He would try violently to pull the tongue out of his mouth and the temperature 99 F. His temperature and pulse remained about this until eight hours before death, when the pulse went up to 120 and showed some irregularity with slight cutaneous cyanosis and temperature dropped to 97. In this case no "fits," which are looked for by the laity, ever occurred, but simply extreme nervousness gradually but rapidly merged into excitability then into mania and finally into the stage of excitement, the patient would become almost mad; he lost the power of distinct articulation, and at times seemed unconscious of his acts, even having hallucination of fear-

ful objects. All these symptoms brought up suggestions of mania or meningitis, or extreme hysteria, but the distinctive symptom was his dread of water, acquired by experience of its effects in producing the horrible spasms of the muscles of deglutition; a horrible sight never to be forgotten once seen nor by any means confused with any other disease or symptom. These spasms of the muscles continued for five minutes after death; it was a terrible thing to see the throat muscles of a dead person working as if alive. No wonder the ancient Aristotle, 226 years B. C., called it hydrophobia, or fear of water.

**The Final Stages.**  
 I gave the patient an hypodermic of 1/2 grain Morphine, Atropine gr. 1-200 and followed it with a large dose of chloral hydrate one hydrate, but got not the slightest effect on the maniacal attacks which continued up to within one-half hour of death, when the paralytic stage ensued and this stage was promptly followed by convulsions and death. The maniacal stage was followed so quickly by the paralytic stage and this stage of so short duration that it seems hardly possible that the spinal cord was involved earlier in the case, but paralysis delayed for some reason. Death usually occurs in 24 to 48 hours after diagnosis is possible.

**Death occurring in coma in this case was a blessing for the sufferer in the middle stage of the disease was extreme, not so much from pain as from extreme mental horror of choking and because of the terrible nerve tension which one could plainly see was wrecking the child's brain and whole nervous system.**

We thought it necessary to strap our patient to the bed to prevent him from injuring himself, but I believe I should not restrain another patient so, but simply keep him strapped by one wrist or not at all, for restraint seems to intensify the mania and struggles, thus exhausting your patient more than his own efforts. Also I would advise not to lose time with the milder hypnotics, but to resort at once to morphine early in the disease so as, if possible, to get the patient into a comatose state as early as possible. In such a case as mine I doubt if rectal alimentation is practicable or necessary, as the end comes so quickly.

**Stray Mongrels.**  
 Recently there has been much discussion of muzzling dogs and censure of pet dogs. I would call your attention to the fact that stray mongrels have in each of my cases been the cause of the menace to man. Also there have been two other deaths from this disease. How often a dog bites a person other case that was bitten, a stray dog first came into the yard and bit the puppy. The pet puppy, when it had developed rabies, also came near biting another man who thought it choked a bone and tried to remove it while the puppy was experiencing a spasm of the throat muscles. This is a dangerous mistake often made by the owners of dogs developing rabies.

**No Doubt About Malady.**  
 The medical man in El Paso who recently denied the existence of such a disease as hydrophobia, although the dread of this disease has always been in his mind, reminds me of the Irishman who on seeing his first dromedary, looked at its hump, at its long, ungainly legs, at its overhanging lip, into its mouth, at his own long tongue and coolly remarked: "No such animal as that." This physician has evidently never seen a human suffer as did my little patient with such typical symptoms and signs. He never knew what it was like to kill in 48 hours, nor does he know what hysteria produce death according to such a classical and uniform routine if at all.

**The medical government recognizes this disease today and has its own Pasteur Institute for the prevention of this incurable disease in persons bitten by rabid animals. Hydrophobia is a term which the disease as seen in man, while rabies is applied to animals. Certainly the disease does exist and is recognized by all the intelligence of the globe and likewise it is known to all the informed persons that for twenty-five years since Pasteur's studies of the disease that we have an almost certain preventive of the development of the disease in those bitten.**

**Madstones Worthless.**  
 Yet we read in the papers that in El Paso there are people so benighted as to depend upon the use of madstones to the absolute disregard of the wonderful immunization treatment of Pasteur.

In itself a madstone is ridiculous, for no enlightened person would believe in the circulation of the blood, would believe it could draw poisons from the whole volume of blood when a madstone only draws 10 drops.

**Countries.**  
 Australia is the only country on the globe where hydrophobia does not exist, and there it is due to the rigid enforcement of quarantine. England is practically free at the present time owing to rigidly enforced muzzling laws. In England in 1887 there were 217 cases; in 1888, 160, and in 1889, 312. The increased alarm and muzzling was enforced, as a result of which in 1890, 129 cases were seen; 1891, 79 cases; in 1892, 38 cases. There was much opposition to muzzling and the ordinance was relaxed. In 1893 the number of cases raised to 22; in 1894 to 24; in 1895 to 672. Owing to the general alarm muzzling was again enforced, resulting at once in a marked decrease of cases. In 1896 there were 151 cases; in 1897, 9; in 1898, 9; in 1899, and none in 1900.

**Muzzling the Safeguard.**  
 A properly fitted muzzle is not an instrument of torture—it should be large enough to pass the tongue and open and the tongue out. Few muzzles are too big, but many are too small. Also the bars should be wide enough apart to admit the tongue to pass in lapping water. Straps around the nose are both cruel and foolish. But let it be clearly understood that hydrophobia, being a disease due to a specific virus, cannot be produced by cruelty to a dog by an improperly fitted muzzle nor by other means than the bite of a rabid animal. Some would ask, "But where did the first rabid animal come from?" This seemingly wise remark is really foolish. One might as well ask, "But where did the first yellow fever case come from?" as an argument against yellow fever quarantine. El Paso has more stray, homeless, worthless dogs than any other city, it would

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LIVE SPRING CHICKENS DRESSED TO ORDER.

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213 N. Stanton St.

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## Isaac Alderete



I. Alderete, around whom the waves of political agitation have surged in times past, is again a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the office of district clerk. Malignant attacks have on several occasions been made upon Mr. Alderete by ever-enthusiastic opponents who had hoped to defeat him with unwarranted assaults. However, Mr. Alderete has never had the same opponent twice. One trial has always sufficed to dispose of those who have sought to replace him.

Mr. Alderete has made a most capable official. He was born in El Paso county, as were his predecessors for several generations past. His grandfather was a patriot who fought with the Texas armies against Santa Ana, and the Alderetes are Americans in all that the word implies.

Mr. Alderete has practically no opposition in the present election, and he will succeed himself by the largest vote ever accorded him. (Advertisement.)

In the dog ensues: First, paralytic or dumb rabies; and second, maniacal or furious. In the paralytic form the spinal cord is the primary seat of the disease and the dog soon loses ability to close his jaws, and presents a pitiful sight, with tongue lolling and froth covered jaws; also there is noticed a distinct wobble in his gait which soon ends in complete paralysis. This form is most common in young animals, and it is stated that they may contract the disease from the milk of the mother.

**Most Dangerous Bites.**  
 In some countries paralytic or dumb rabies predominates, but in the United States the furious or maniacal type is more common. This form comes usually after bites about the head, while bites on the extremities are more apt to develop the paralytic type and wounds also about the head or face are far more dangerous. The Pasteur Institute at Paris, France, reported 16,172 persons bitten by rabid animals. This report incriminates dogs in 15,021 cases, cats in 959, wolves in 14, foxes in 2, jackals in 9, horses in 32, donkeys and mules in 40, cattle 67, sheep 3, pigs 12, and man in 12. It is noted that this report shows man as capable of transmitting the disease although there is much doubt on this point. (These cases reported by the Pasteur Institute at

Paris were treated but did not develop the disease.) Nevertheless experimental inoculation of animals with the saliva of a hydrophobic human, will develop rabies. This shows that such injuries should be considered dangerous and treated accordingly.

Bites on exposed parts of the body, not covered with clothing to clean the dog's tooth, are more dangerous, especially if near large nerve trunks as they seem to transmit the virus to the spinal cord and brain, though also the blood and lymph more especially probably carry the poison. This is another evidence against depending on madstones and local treatment, which seek to draw the poison out of the blood.

**Positive Diagnosis.**  
 The germ has not yet been positively isolated or recognized, but the disease can be diagnosed by the negri bodies seen in the brain and nerve tissues by means of a microscope. Also it can be told that an animal has died of rabies by what its stomach contains. A rabid animal will swallow stones and sticks and hair and these may be found in its stomach after death. This occurs in no other disease. Also the muscles harden with an unusual contraction that prolongs the usual rigor mortis so that six or eight hours after death the

(Continued on Page Eleven.)

## REPUBLICANS

The precinct conventions for all precincts in the county will be held on July 23rd, and the county convention on July 30th. Won't you make it your business to attend your precinct convention, and endeavor to see that none but good men are elected as precinct chairmen, and that equally good men are sent to the county convention, as delegates?

On July the 30th the county convention will be held. Attend this in person, and assist in nominating a ticket of good men for county officers. The State convention at Dallas undoubtedly will put out a strong ticket. Make it your business to see that all of our Republicans stay out of the Democratic primaries this year. It seems that in the Democratic primaries prohibition is a burning question. For a prohibitionist to go into the primaries means that he may have to pledge himself to vote for an anti-prohibitionist for governor, and for an anti to go in means that he may have to pledge himself to vote for a prohibitionist for governor. Good citizens can afford to wait and choose between the platforms and candidates of the two parties in November.

U. S. GOEN, County Chairman (Advertisement.)

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